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LABOUR ORGANISER

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CARLISLE C.L.P. invites applications for the post of full-time Secretary/Agent. The appointment to be made in consultation with the National Executive Committee. Salary in accordance with the National Agreement. Application forms can be obtained from the **National Agent, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.**, to whom they should be returned not later than 31st October, 1957.

MID-BEDFORDSHIRE C.L.P. invites applications for the post of full-time Secretary/Agent. House available for successful applicant. The appointment to be made in consultation with the National Executive Committee. Salary in accordance with the National Agreement. Application forms can be obtained from the **National Agent, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.**, to whom they should be returned not later than 31st October, 1957.

WESTBURY (WILTS.) C.L.P., seeking a thoroughly capable Secretary/Agent for this large winnable constituency, is prepared to pay salary in accordance with the National Agreement with generous plus allowance. Party house provided. Bedford Utilabrace—fully equipped office and full-time Secretarial assistance. Financial assistance towards removal expenses. Application forms can be obtained from **The Secretary, Westbury C.L.P., Trades and Labour Club, Trowbridge, Wilts.**, to whom they should be returned not later than 6th November, 1957.

NORTH LEWISHAM C.L.P. invites applications for the post of full-time Agent or Agent/Secretary. The appointment to be made in consultation with the National Executive Committee. Salary in accordance with the National Agreement. Application forms can be obtained from the **National Agent, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.**, to whom they should be returned not later than 19th November, 1957.

TONBRIDGE (KENT) C.L.P. requires full-time Secretary/Agent. Good office and housing accommodation available. The appointment will be made in consultation with the National Executive Committee. Salary and conditions in accordance with the National Agreement. Application forms can be obtained from **Mr. R. L. Fagg, Rosehill, Romford Road, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.**, to whom they should be returned not later than 31st October, 1957.

THE OLDHAM TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL invites applications for the post of full-time Organiser. The person appointed will work under the direction of the Agent, developing membership, collating election records and creating effective polling district organisation. The appointment to be made in consultation with the National Executive Committee. Salary in accordance with the National Agreement. Application forms can be obtained from the **National Agent, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.**, to whom they should be returned not later than 31st October, 1957.

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THE LABOUR ORGANISER

EDITOR: A. L. WILLIAMS

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PRICE FIVEPENCE

True Lesson of Gloucester

THE Gloucester by-election result was known before the end of the 'silly season' of the newspapers and, consequently, received more publicity than normally would be the case. News stories, leaders and feature articles have all been devoted to the meaning of the Gloucester result, which coincided with the rumour that a member of the Cabinet was to replace Mr. Oliver Poole as Chairman of the Conservative Party Organisation.

The treatment varied from paper to paper but nearly all shared in minimising Labour's achievement. Until 1945 Gloucester was not a Labour seat. In 1945 it was won by Labour, in a three-cornered fight, with a minority of the total votes cast. Labour retained the seat in 1950 and 1951, by minority votes, in three-cornered fights.

Absolute Majority

It was only at the last General Election that there was a straight fight and Labour had an absolute majority, though this was only 748 votes. In this by-election, though the Labour vote fell, as was to be expected with a poll almost 10 per cent less than at the General Election, Jack Diamond increased the Labour absolute majority to 981.

This cannot be regarded as due only

to the political trend, because Lord Phillips obtained the largest Liberal vote since before the War and, obviously, took many votes of disgruntled Tories and of floating voters.

The personality of Jack Diamond was an important factor in Labour's success. He worked tirelessly, stuck solidly to the Party policy on the domestic issues of the day and demonstrated his ability at every meeting he addressed.

Electoral Records

A lot of credit must go also to organisation. Gloucester had electoral records built up over recent local elections and the previous Parliamentary election and these were extremely useful during the by-election. It was possible to set a realistic target of 'promises' for each ward and, with the local workers used to canvassing, this target was achieved by polling day. With the local folk and the large numbers of volunteers, who came from far and wide, the concentration on the 'promises' by the use of the 'Reading' calling-up system ensured a good result.

A good canvass makes it possible to tackle the problem of 'removals', which nearly always is a big one on an old register. In Gloucester there were over 1,000 'removals' and nearly 900 were

traced, and a large proportion of those who were Labour supporters voted at their old polling stations.

It is impossible to estimate accurately in terms of votes the worth of candidate or organisation, but there cannot be the slightest doubt that where the margin is narrow they influence sufficient voters to determine whether or not the seat can be won, at least.

For Labour Party workers the lesson of Gloucester is that the National Executive Committee's insistence on improved organisation and the compilation of a 'Marked Register' in marginal constituencies is absolutely right.

Labour Abstentions

In a substantial number of constituencies in 1955 there were sufficient Labour supporters who abstained from voting to give the seats to the Tories. In a number of those where the percentage poll was higher than the average, and the majority 3,000 or more, it might be claimed that no improvement in organisation would have made any difference and that the best 'calling-up' system in the world would not have resulted in sufficient additional Labour votes to wipe out the Tory majority.

However, where the percentage poll was lower than the average, and the majority less than 3,000, an adequate record of Labour support and effective machinery on polling day easily could have changed the representation.

The intervention of a Liberal in Gloucester made it almost certain that Labour would win. A good candidate and good organisation probably did no more than ensure that he won with a thumping majority.

The jubilation in the Liberal Party because Lort Phillips secured 7,393 votes is likely to strengthen those in the party who wish to see many more Liberal candidates in the field at the next General Election. But it must not be imagined that two or three hundred Liberal candidates will ensure a Labour victory by the splitting of the anti-socialist vote.

There may have been high-sounding declarations at the Liberal Conference that there would be no national pacts, but the leaders made it clear that there could be pacts in the constituencies. There is a tiny

Liberal Party in Parliament today only because of such pacts.

It is not beyond possibility that with a large number of prospective Liberal candidates threatened, the Tories, in despair, will not be adverse to doing a deal at constituency level to keep Labour out.

Where there is still a Liberal tradition, a Liberal candidate with Tory backing will be a much more formidable opponent for Labour than a straight-forward Conservative would be. Moreover, the Tories are certain to play their old game of confusing the issue by a whole host of candidates variously described as National Liberal; Conservative and Liberal; Liberal and Conservative, as well as National, Liberal and Conservative.

Labour must rely on its own strength. If the Tories fail to recover their lost support and there is a high percentage turnout of Labour votes in the marginal constituencies, which only good organisation can achieve, there will be another Labour Government, however many Liberal candidates there are.

'FORWARD' APPROVES

JOHN HARRIS, writing in *Forward*, describes the proposal of the National Executive Committee to limit Parliamentary candidates, not sponsored by any organisation, to a maximum payment of £50 a year to their Constituency Labour Parties and their contribution to the election expenses to their 'personal expenses' as the most welcome news in the National Executive Committee's report.

His enthusiasm for this proposal is tempered by his final statement that 'he sees no reason at all that this will apply only to candidates selected after the 1957 conference'.

John Harris need not be concerned about this. None of the candidates endorsed by the National Executive Committee to date, in fact, has agreed to pay in excess of the new maximum amounts, and all candidates endorsed after the conference will be governed by the new provisions.

Members of Parliament are in a special position. Unless their retirement has been announced, they will not be selected as candidates until a General Election is imminent. When they are selected their candidatures will be subject to the new provisions. Meanwhile, their financial agreements with their Constituency Labour Parties may be ended by three months' notice being given on either side.

What Must Be Done

THIS is perforce written a fortnight before the opening of the 1957 Annual Conference of the Labour Party, and will not be read (if at all) until the sound and fury of the Party's stocktaking is over and done with.

The writer will not attend the Conference, but already he has learnt a great deal about it. Mostly he has gathered his authoritative information from the Tory newspapers, the cheap and the dear ones, weekday and Sunday.

These are the most important things he has learnt. (1) The Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party will be sacked. (This has happened once a fortnight for several months past.) (2) The Party will be split from top to bottom (which according to these authorities happens nearly every year), this time between the front-door and the back-door Socialists. (3) The Trade Unions will dictate the policy of the Party. (4) The Trade Unions are kicking ineffectually against the domination of the Party by 'middle-class intellectuals'.

YOU may be amused, as, generally speaking, I am, at their portentous lucubrations. If you don't possess that particular kind of funnybone and can't behave like little Audrey, don't get angry with these writers. Their rôle, especially on Sundays, is to give comfort, hope and encouragement to their supporters, no easy job just now, and above all they must do *something* to divert attention from the torrent of by-election calamities they have suffered. Usually they hide up well and only rarely, as in Gloucester, do candidate, agent and party chairman expose their bleeding wounds to the public gaze.

ALL the same, it does not behave us to be too jubilant over the recent results. The notable increase in the votes given to Liberal candidates is reason for a lot of uneasiness. If it continues and spreads it may possibly lead to a long period of unstable government. The only safeguard against this

menace is a great extension of vigorous and positive Labour propaganda.

Again, it is undeniable that in the constituencies concerned in these by-elections (and inferentially in all others) the Labour Party election machinery, although improved, is still far from maximum efficiency.

Inefficiency loses us votes, and may lose us seats. To let the Liberals pinch our pants may lose us more seats.

WHAT are we going to do about it? We are warned what the Tories are going to do—appoint a new boss, a *robust* character, who will make the Party *tough*! They threaten open war against the Trade Unions.

What are WE going to do about it? Firstly, in the field of organisation, have we in the constituencies got all possible Trade Union Branch affiliations? What are we doing in our local parties to get constant contact with the members of those Branches? Are we giving enough attention to our entitled postal voters? The Tories look after theirs very thoroughly. Are we properly training an adequate body of canvassers, committee-room staffs, chairmen, stewards, and all the other functionaries of an election campaign?

How much longer shall we be content to depend largely on the bungling efforts of people pushed into tasks of which they don't know the *a b c* nor understand the purpose of what they are trying to do?

SECONDLY, from this Annual Conference will emerge a major instalment of the programme for the General Election. This will liberate a mass of clear and definite propaganda material which every constituency party should proceed to exploit without delay.

This winter should see an intensified programme of public meetings everywhere. It should be used for the methodical house-to-house distribution of the great variety of leaflets prepared in Transport House. Still more important is the widespread sale of policy pamphlets which are more likely to be kept by the purchasers. Millions of electors should be reached before spring comes and everybody goes gardening. Altogether, we ought to have a busy winter!

STOCK-TAKING IN GILLINGHAM

GILLINGHAM is a navy town—when the last action ends, you prepare for the next.

Before the ink was dry on the notices declaring the results of the last municipal elections, the officers of the Constituency Labour Party were engaged in a kind of 'stock-taking' operation. 'Get ship-shape' was the order of the day.

It revealed that the party possesses a complete index card for every elector in the constituency: white for Labour promises; blue for Tory; buff for Doubtfuls: the voting record of every elector being shown.

Ten 16-sheet poster sites were in constant use with regular change of posters. In February 16,000 copies of a special 'Town and Country Post', featuring an introduction to Mr. Gerald Kaufman, the prospective Parliamentary candidate, were delivered throughout the constituency.

Application Forms

In July 6,000 copies of 'News', together with membership application forms, were scheduled to be delivered to Labour supporters who had failed to vote in the municipal elections.

Each month a duplicated 'News Letter' was being delivered to every member of the Party.

Individual membership stood at 2,300, and 100 per cent collections were claimed to be achieved by the efforts of paid collectors who were in receipt of commission.

Two fund raising schemes were functioning bringing in a combined net profit of £80 per week.

There was a Youth Section meeting regularly.

There was a Women's Constituency Committee and three Women's Sections.

Mr. Gerald Kaufman was a frequent and welcomed visitor to the constituency, in fact, the 'stock-taking' indicated that Gillingham possessed a lively and well-organised Labour Party.

The officers presented their report to the Executive Committee. 'This Party,' they said, 'is sound in heart and lungs, its blood pressure is normal, as to its fitness—it must now be keyed-up for the battle of the Kent

In this article, Frank Shepherd describes how a marginal constituency is overhauling its machinery so as to win the seat next time. The guide the agent has prepared for election workers is an idea which might be adopted generally

county council elections in the Spring of 1958.' The Executive Committee received this report with some satisfaction.

The Executive members might have preened themselves and said 'We can't lose'. But they didn't! Instead they decided to visit every individual member with a view to enlisting additional election workers in anticipation of the county and Parliamentary elections. The response was immediate and heartening, and many members are to be invited to attend ward election training courses.

I gave a supercilious grin when a slim duplicated booklet appeared on the desk 'What's the use of giving instructions? Didn't Nelson have a blind eye?' But no, this booklet is different—it sets it down all 'ship-shape' fashion.

It is, in fact, an illustrated and snappy guide to 'What the Gillingham Election Workers should know' and it is published by Alan Clarke, the Labour Agent. It couldn't be claimed that this is a very original guide, indeed the 'Conduct of Parliamentary Elections', published by the Labour Party, presents a much greater range of information, but for the active Labour workers in Gillingham 'Election Organisation' is a document to be read and kept always at hand.

Election Staffing

The booklet opens with an introduction in diagram form to the staffing arrangements of an election. Some good advice is offered to the candidate—a candidate who remains aloof from the electorate, or in a stress of nerves makes any committee room a jumble of fretting excitability is asking for defeat. A cheerful countenance and composed bearing is most likely to carry him and his supporters through the day to victory.

The statutory duties of the election agent

are summarised. It is taken for granted that the election agent will also possess 'a cheerful countenance and composed bearing'.

There are a couple of paragraphs on ward organisers and area organisers. Very truly the author says 'much of the ward organisers' time' and responsibility will be in finding people to fit into the local set-up. His aim is to decentralise and delegate as much work as possible *but at the same time he is expected to know that jobs passed on are understood and carried out.*

A whole page is devoted to instruction on the addressing of election literature. I wonder if most parties and agents have decided what instructions will be given for election envelope addressing. All the rules for envelope addressing have been simply set out and examples are given.

Gillingham, being the haven of many ancient mariners and Rtd. R.N.s, it is not surprising that Alan Clarke makes the following special note:

Where descriptive details are known it is desirable to address as: Sir, The Rev., Dr., Alderman, Councillor, etc. Also add after the name any title as J.P., M.B.E., D.S.O., etc.

Election transport, duties of committee room clerks and messengers, are briefly dealt with, as also are the duties of committee room officers.

A committee room officer is informed that 'he remains at the committee room and with his knowledge of the campaign is the ideal person to answer all queries quickly and authoritatively. By his specialised knowledge of the area and by care in despatching knocking-up cards, it is possible to keep

several teams knocking-up with only messengers maintaining liaison with the committee room.'

Several illustrated pages are devoted to the rather specialised system of marked register, knocking-up cards, and committee room charts. These have been very excellently reproduced in two colours.

Nomination Form

More than a whole page is devoted to instruction on the completion of a nomination form. An actual nomination form as published by the Town Clerk of Gillingham has been reproduced.

Canvassing is dismissed in seven short paragraphs. Nothing very original is said about this important task but perhaps to be fair, so many articles have been written about canvassing that there is little which is original left to say.

Great emphasis is placed on the value of postal votes with special reference to 'The Labour Party Postal Vote Booklet' which, in Gillingham, is available to every canvasser.

Very adroitly, 'known' Tory voters are dealt with. 'It appears to me,' says Alan Clarke, 'to be a waste of time, material and money to bombard them with all our material of the election. We are unlikely to change their opinions, and all we have succeeded in doing is to give them an added reminder to go and vote Tory.'

This election booklet is not the last word but it is a grand attempt to improve the standard of election workers.

Here's hoping that some other parties you and I know, will follow the example of Gillingham and do it the 'Navy Way'!

Picking Local Candidates

THE National Agent has written to all local Labour parties conveying the National Executive Committee's view that when the panel of candidates for the next Local Government elections is being compiled retiring councillors should not be left off without their consent or without very good reason.

The rules governing the selection of Parliamentary candidates give protection to sitting Members of Parliament, but the rules governing the selection of Local Government

candidates give no specific protection to retiring councillors. Obviously, it is not the intention of the rules that retiring councillors should have the possibility of their public service continuing placed in jeopardy every time a fresh panel of candidates is being drawn up.

Bearing in mind the thousands of Labour members on local authorities of all kinds such difficulties do not occur frequently, but in the past few years there have been a few instances of injustice being done.

Most difficulties could be avoided if the procedure laid down in the rules was carried out both in the spirit and the letter. The

National Agent outlines this procedure as follows:

1. The Executive Committee of the local party invites nominations for the panel from affiliated and party organisations. The nominations are then presented to a meeting of the General Committee for endorsement, and the General Committee has the power to refuse endorsement if it thinks fit.
2. The endorsed panel is then submitted to the Ward Committees. The Ward Committees when considering the arrangements of the Selection Conference, in consultation with the Executive Committee of the local party, decide who from the panel shall be invited to the Selection Conference.
3. The Selection Conference is a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the local party and of the members of the ward.
4. The Executive Committee has the authority, subject to the approval of the General Committee, to act in cases where there are insufficient nominations and the General Committee has the final decision in disputes arising from the selection of candidates.

SEVEN JOIN TRAINING COURSE

SEVEN active members in different parts of the country will join the Agents' full-time training course which is to start on the 7th October, 1957.

They are Frank Dobson, a plate-moulder from Accrington, Jean Farrar, a short-hand-typist from Halifax, Frank Ingram, a builder's labourer from Lancing, Brian Jones, a Ruskin College student from Coventry, William G. McLean, an engineering machinist from West Hartlepool, Jack Smith, newly-appointed Party agent at Romford, and Stanley G. Taylor, a wood machinist from High Wycombe.

The students will attend at Transport House, where they will be given a grounding in canvass and committee room systems, Party organisation, office administration and election law. For several weeks of the three months' course they will have practical train-

ing in the field, under the direction of an experienced agent.

Since the full-time training scheme started last year, there have been four courses and a total of 27 students were enrolled. Of these, 24 have received agency or organising appointments.

It is hoped to make these courses a permanent feature of the Head Office training schemes, but there is some doubt about when a sixth course will be arranged. As a General Election comes nearer, attention has to be given to the voluntary workers who will be appointed to serve as Election Agents.

The great majority of those who will be in charge of the election campaign in their constituencies will be voluntary workers, and many of these will have not had previous experience as the Election Agent at a General Election. For their benefit a special short postal study course has been arranged to start in the New Year.

Redeployment

AN increase of 17 in the number of full-time Labour agents, bringing the total employed to 221, is announced in the National Executive Committee's report.

The report states that "Several agencies have gone out of existence, but most of these are in non-marginal constituencies, and the number of agents now employed not only represents a net increase, but also a re-deployment of agents to meet the special needs of the constituencies that can be won at the next General Election."

This re-deployment has been made possible by the schemes of assistance to marginal constituencies. Its extent is shown by the fact that in October 1955, 75 agents were employed in marginal constituencies and 22 marginal constituencies had a share in the services of 16 agents.

Last month 103 agents were employed by marginal constituencies and 22 constituencies had a share in the services of 14 agents. In addition, 13 Organising Assistants in the direct employment of the National Executive Committee are assisting in 27 marginal constituencies where there are no full-time agents at present.

One hundred and fifty-two marginal constituencies now receive the full-, or part-time, services of professional organisers, as compared with 97 less than two years ago. This means that there are relatively few marginals without professional help, and most of these are held by Labour.

MISTER, MISSUS, MISS, WHICH?

Question

Now that the 1958 Register of Electors is being compiled and 'Form A' has been distributed to each householder I wonder if you could answer a query that has puzzled me each time I see one of these forms.

When the householder completes the form he is asked to put against the surname of each resident the style or title (Mr., Mrs., etc.), yet when the register is published all we get is an occasional Rev. or Dr. or Lord.

Since this information would be of great value to writers of labels and envelopes by enabling them to be able to pair off the man and wife where there are some sons and daughters also living there, and hence dispose of that extremely ugly contraction M/s.

It would also be very useful to canvassers not to have to seek Miss (or is it Mrs.?) every time they knock on a door.

Could you tell me why this information is not published?

Yours fraternally,

P. J. BASSETT

(Secretary),

Carshalton Labour Party.

Answer

Those who have sat down each year to address election communications are doubtless as puzzled as Mr. Bassett as to why it is not possible to indicate, in the Register of Electors, who is in fact the husband and wife in a household and who is the daughter or sister.

How much easier that would be! How much more pleasant to be able to address the envelope correctly, instead of using the common contraction 'M/s' to cover this difficulty.

The omission appears to be even more ridiculous when, as Mr. Bassett says, the Electoral Registration Officer makes the request on Form A (which is used for the compilation of the Register) for the title 'Mr.', 'Mrs.', 'Miss', to be entered.

Perhaps more irritating still is the fact that we are now seeing such titles as 'Dr.', 'Rev.', 'Lord', etc., appearing against the name of those so entitled.

How is it that such a simple entry is not made?

Needless to say, we as a Party have raised this very important matter at Home Office Conferences. These Conferences are held

from time to time and comprise representatives from the Home Office, Electoral Registration Officers, the Stationery Office and the Treasury, as well as the main political parties. The purpose of these Conferences is to keep under review our registration and electoral procedure.

The question as to whether or not it was possible to insert these titles in front of the family entries was discussed at a Conference in May 1953. All the political parties were in favour of the appropriate insertion; the Electoral Registration Officers were unanimous in their opposition.

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The opposition of these Officers was not based on the fact that additional work would be involved, or that it would tend to increase lineage of the register and therefore make it more costly. The main objection was based on the simple grounds of human nature being what it is, and possible embarrassments that might arise—and the possibility of legal actions being taken on account of inaccurate descriptions.

The fact has to be faced that there are many thousands of people who have made their home together and who are not, for some reason or other, married. In many cases these are persons whose marriage has broken down, and where one of the parties will not agree to divorce.

Many of these have found happiness with someone else and lead quite happy and respectable lives. Often, for the sake of appearance (and sometimes the children) the woman assumes the name of the man, some even change it by deed of poll. For such people to be shown as unmarried would be a great embarrassment, perhaps resulting in misery and lost friendships.

Then there is the position of the Electoral Registration Officer himself, should he make an inaccurate entry. Perhaps this inaccuracy would be an entry in the Register indicating that a person was a 'Miss' when in fact she was married.

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The law in this country sets a high value on the sanctity of marriage and any such inaccuracy might perhaps be very costly if action was taken in the courts. It is for these reasons more than any other that the title will not be seen in the Register of Electors.

Incidentally, it was at this May 1953 Conference where we did get agreement on the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 192)

Pioneer Days in Ilford

IT is very difficult for me to give the early story of the Ilford Labour Party as all the records are missing, having been destroyed, either in the blitz, or otherwise. This, with the fact that I was in the Forces from 1914 to 1920, and the further fact that no minute book can be traced, makes it necessary for me to depend on memory and any omissions or inaccuracies must be excused.

That there had been much activity during that period is evident. The Rev. H. Dunnico had been active in propaganda and had gathered together a good number of men and women, including H. Ludlow Crofts, and old trade union workers such as W. S. Chambers, Evans, W. Culpin, J. J. Taylor, W. E. Ames, E. Sparrow, E. W. Wiggins, and W. L. Gladwell.

I had been associated with the Independent Labour Party. During my period with the Forces I had kept up my connection and on being demobilised in 1920 and becoming employed as Secretary of the Guild of Builders (London) Ltd., resumed my propaganda activities with the I.L.P. and, of course, joined the local Labour Party.

SOME SUCCESSES

I ought to mention that some success had had been obtained by the party. Rev. H. Dunnico, J. J. Taylor, H. Ludlow Crofts, and E. Culpin were elected to the district council and Mr. J. Steele to the board of guardians.

The Rev. H. Dunnico stood as Labour candidate in the General Election of 1918. In 1921 there was a by-election, caused by the death of W. P. Griggs, and Labour contested it with Mr. J. King as candidate. He was heavily defeated but the fight enabled much valuable propaganda to be got in. In the 1922 General Election Labour again ran a candidate, Mr. A. West.

At this time there was strong movement to reorganise the party and I was approached to

become the secretary. At first I refused, as I was very fully occupied with my I.L.P. propaganda activities. However, after a good deal of pressure, and the promise of Mr. James Ranger to become assistant secretary and relieve me of much of the detail work, I consented to accept nomination.

I was elected at the annual meeting in June, 1923, with Mr. Dan Chater as president.

TROUBLE BEGAN

Then the trouble began. I received from Mr. A. E. Haeger, the late secretary, one quarto book with the names of 232 people purporting to be members. I cancelled all outside engagements for a time and paid a visit to all these whose names had been given, and found that only 81 of the 232 acknowledged membership. They said they were certainly not supporters of the Labour Party, but had given a contribution to the election fund of the Rev. H. Dunnico because they admired him personally.

The amount received in membership contributions for the financial year ending June, 1923, was £4 11s., of which 30s. came from two people. This then was the position I found on my election as secretary.

I called a special meeting of the Executive Committee and put before them a scheme of organisation, which called for a contribution of one penny per week, in place of the 1s. per annum then in force, and the creation of an organisation in each of the nine wards of the borough. This, after a long discussion, was adopted and we got to work.

It involved a lot of hard work and ward officials had to be found for the nine wards. A membership campaign was started and considerable success attended our efforts.

Just as we were getting really busy with the membership campaign a General Election was launched upon us in September and, of course, all our energies had to be centred upon this. We could find no records of the previous elections and had to start absolutely from scratch.

Our comrade Dan Chater was our candi-

date (his second candidature, he having stood in 1923). I acted as agent and because of the shortness of time, it was agreed that it should be a propaganda fight. We had the one Central Committee Room, the I.L.P. Hall on Ilford Hill. No effective canvassing was done, but we managed to get some five speakers to come and help us, and the campaign was really good, with good meetings both in halls and the open air, particularly the latter.

It was a three-cornered fight, the candidates being: F. E. Wise (Tory), J. W. H. Thompson (Liberal), and Dan Chater (Labour). When the result was declared we were second in the poll with 8,460 votes, and from the jubilation of our supporters you would have thought Labour had won.

Immediately afterwards, we resumed our membership campaign and by the end of the year our membership was 663 and still growing.

Dan Chater asked me if I would consider becoming the full-time agent of the party. This was a serious proposition for me. The bankruptcy of the Guild of Builders (London) Ltd., left me free after a period of a month in preparing a final statement of accounts of that organisation, and after several discussions with friends, I decided.

APPOINTMENT APPROVED

The appointment was approved and was ratified by the Head Office of the Party. Thus began what was a happy if very busy period of 26 years' service to the party until my retirement in 1950 during which I made very many friends, to whom I owe much for their valued help and sympathy during the whole period.

The Rev. H. Dunnico had secured the option of a site of land in the High Road which comrades Wiggins and Gladwell through the agency of the *Ilford Herald*, a news-sheet which was being run by the party, had collected from a number of comrades 6d. per week to pay the mortgage charges to the London Co-operative Society Ltd., and this valuable service, with the co-operation and practical support of the I.L.P. branch, who had been persuaded to sell their old hall on Ilford Hill, pay off the remaining amount of the mortgage on it and with the balance of £175 take shares in the Central Labour Hall, meant that we were able to go ahead with the building of a larger and more suitable premises, which were opened in May, 1929.

All those who had contributed their 6d.

per week were issued with shares in the Central Labour Hall to the value of their total contribution. Much could be written on this matter, but suffice to say that the hall has been of immense benefit to the party.

The work of the party went ahead, membership increased and much propaganda was carried on. We held regular open-air meetings, largely with the help of local members. Comrades Mrs. J. E. Bennett (who has now been a member of the borough council for Loxford ward since 1945) must be mentioned especially in connection with the open-air campaign. T. E. Williams, W. Littlejohn, and many others rendered yeoman service.

GENERAL STRIKE

In 1926, the year of the General Strike, Miss F. E. Burns (now Mrs. F. E. McLeod) joined the party and shortly afterwards became the assistant secretary, and remained so until after I retired. Now, she is serving as the secretary of the party. I would take this opportunity of saying that her splendid loyalty and ability cannot be too highly praised. I personally owe her a debt of gratitude for her unfailing help and sympathy. No party could possibly have a finer or more sincere worker.

With the development of the L.C.C. estate at Beacontree we received a number of valuable additions to our membership, including W. E. Meade, Mr. and Mrs. B. Culpher, T. W. Garvagh, and others too numerous to mention. W. E. Sheade became president of the party, and was the first Labour councillor to be elected to the borough council and a fine councillor he made. We were very sorry when his removal from the district deprived us of his services.

Comrade Chater, who had been our candidate at the General Election of 1924, was adopted as Labour and Co-operative candidate for Bethnal Green, and we had to find a new prospective candidate. We were successful in securing Mr. Percy Astins, who fought three elections for us, two General and one by-election, improving our position on every occasion, but always with a big majority against us.

FINE CANDIDATE

He was a fine candidate, genial and sincere, but after the third fight his union thought it was enough and he had to give up the candidature. We then adopted Mr. James Ranger as prospective candidate.

With the advent of war we of course like

other parties suffered some loss of membership, but we kept our activities going and we were proud that the party met regularly every month during the war. We had to meet on Sunday afternoons on account of the 'black-out', and on three or four occasions our meetings were disturbed by air raids, nevertheless we carried on. Our hall was damaged four times by raids, on one occasion, severely.

With the end of the war came the General Election. Our constituency had been divided into two, North and South, each with an electorate of over 65,000 and the number of wards was increased to twelve.

The North had selected as their candidate Mrs. Mabel Ridealgh, who ran as Labour and Co-operative candidate, and Mr. James Ranger was candidate for the South. The campaign was a most encouraging one and when the poll was declared it was found that both our candidates had been returned, Ranger in the South with a majority of 4,700 and Ridealgh in the North with a majority of 2,800.

This was a staggering blow for the Tories, as indeed the election throughout the country was, and resulted in the first Labour Government with a clear majority.

Further, when the borough council elections took place, there were 19 vacancies to be filled, and Labour won 18 of them, which gave our party a majority on the council.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 189)

entry of such titles as 'Rev.', 'Dr.', etc., when known. The memorandum on R.P.A. printing contracts does provide these entries in their specimen settings.

Other small items, such as the insertion of a postal address under certain streets where there is more than one postal district involved, or the full postal address at the top of a Register in country districts, were also agreed. The extent to which this is done will depend on the Electoral Registration Officer and whether he considers their inclusion necessary.

This is a matter entirely within his discretion. It is equally within the Electoral Registration Officer's discretion, where there is more than one elector at the same address, to show the occupier's name first or to show the names in alphabetical order. Nevertheless, where such entries are not made and would be of advantage, there is no harm in approaching the local officer to see if he will implement these suggestions.

Personalities

THE Agents' Union elected a new General Secretary at their Annual Conference at Brighton. He is Mr. Harold Nash, and takes over from Mr. Leslie Hilliard, who has been General Secretary for the past ten years.

The nominees were Mr. Hilliard, Mr. Nash and Mr. Ives.

Harold Nash was Party Agent at Kings Norton from 1945 to 1947, when he became Secretary of the Birmingham Borough Labour Party.

Leslie Hilliard became Party Agent at West Fulham in 1945, being released from the Forces to take charge at the General Election. He has continued there ever since, surviving the last boundary change which abolished West Fulham and created the Fulham constituency. He has been the Union's General Secretary for ten years.

Tommy Ives came from Liverpool in 1949 to be Party Agent at North Kensington. In 1954 he went to Nottingham as Secretary of the Borough Labour Party.

★ ★ ★

A. E. NUNN has been agent at Willesden West since 1921. Now, at nearly 70 years of age, he is retiring.

Freed from the arduous of an agent's daily routine, it is hoped that Alf will enjoy better health in retirement than he has had in recent times.

★ ★ ★

LAST month the Derby Labour Party held a well-attended social function to celebrate Mr. Philip Noel-Baker's 21 years as a Member of Parliament for the borough.

Mr. Noel-Baker was returned in a by-election in 1936, winning back the seat which had been lost to the National Government in 1931.

Noel-Baker's service in Derby is paralleled by that of Harry Russell, who was appointed agent in succession to W. R. Raynes in 1936, and who has served the Party in that capacity ever since. Incidentally, Mr. Raynes is still a Derby alderman.

★ ★ ★

MR. TED SHORT, Organising Assistant working in a group of constituencies in Devon and Cornwall, was married last month.

His wife will continue her work as a school teacher on moving to Sticklepath, near Okehampton, where Ted is centred.

Labour's First Annual Conference

IT is good to look backwards, so long as we then look forward inspired by the progress and examples of the past.

The first Annual Conference of the Labour Representation Committee was held in the Co-operative Hall, Manchester, on the 1st February, 1901. Its annual report makes interesting reading.

The officers and members of the first Committee were: *Chairman*: Allen Gee of the Textile Workers; *Vice-Chairman*: Alex. Wilkie of the Shipwrights; *Secretary*: Ramsay MacDonald; *Treasurer*: R. Bell, M.P., of the Amalgamated Railway Servants.

Pete Curran (Gasworkers), F. Rogers (Vellum Binders), J. Hodge (Steelsmelters), and B. Tillett (Dockers), represented the Trade Unions. Councillor O. Connellan of Leeds represented the Trades Councils.

The Independent Labour Party was represented by Keir Hardie, M.P., and Councillor James Parker, who became the first Member of Parliament for Halifax; the Social-Democratic Federation by Harry Quelch and A. A. Watts; the Fabian Society by Edward Pease.

There were 79 delegates present representing 34 Trade Unions, five Trade Councils, and three Socialist Societies.

The report showed a total affiliated membership of 486,931, including that of seven Trade Councils, i.e. Leeds, Leicester, Woolwich, Bradford, Birmingham, Sunderland and Manchester.

BUILT MEMBERSHIP

In its first year the Committee wisely devoted most of its time to building up its membership. It sent deputations to meet the Executive Committees of trade unions and trade councils and sent speakers to Bradford, Halifax, Sheffield, Jarrow, Leeds, Norwich.

It was also represented at the Trade Union Congress in Huddersfield.

When only a few months old it was confronted with a General Election. However, it faced up to the situation right nobly and gave support to 15 candidates run by affiliated organisations. Of these, two were elected to Parliament, Keir Hardie for Merthyr, and R. Bell for Derby.

The Committee was greatly encouraged, for in addition to two famous victories, there had been a number of those moral victories,

for which the Labour Party was famous in its early history.

The Committee supplied 222,000 election manifestos free of charge to its candidates, and the financial statement shows that they cost £33.

It was a wise Committee, for it recognised the importance of organisation from the very beginning.

The report urged the formation of local joint committees of affiliated organisations, i.e. Trades and Labour Councils, branches of unions, Socialist Societies and where possible Co-operative Societies, for the purpose of organising the Labour vote.

The attention of the delegates was called to the steps already taken by Glasgow, Halifax, Birmingham and Leicester, and recommended that the workers' committees which had already been established by these parties, should be taken as a model.

When we compare the paragraphs on finance and the financial statement with a modern report, we can better estimate how far we have progressed. The income shown for the first year was £243 13s. 2d., of which £210 10s. was from affiliation fees.

The expenditure amounted to £186 16s. 8d., the main items being £84 16s. 3d. for eight meetings of the Committee, £12 18s. for railway and other expenses of deputations, postage £15 18s. 11d., stationery £4 10s. 3d., typing and clerical assistance £7 6s. 1d.

The Committee decided that in future its Secretary must be paid an honorarium of £21 per year and that it must seek office accommodation.

Be it noted that at this very first meeting an appeal was made to the affiliated organisations to give more financial assistance, and ever since then the same appeal has continued. It has never been made in vain.

As one reads through the lists of names of the delegates memories of our great movement are revived. Some remained prominent national figures in the trade union and Labour Party movements to the end of their days. Others fell by the wayside, but there was no undoing the work they had started with such enthusiasm. Others were never to become persons of national repute, but their influence in the growth of the movement was just as important. They became the backbone of the Party throughout the country, and laid the foundation of what has become the greatest social democratic force in the world.

Why Not Try a One Year Plan?

IT is said that there is a right time for everything. This is certainly the right time for Constituency Labour Parties to be making their major plans for 1958, so that they can be dovetailed into the programmes of the local organisations.

Unfortunately, too few Constituency Labour Parties plan so far as twelve months ahead, but where such foresight is shown co-ordinated effort throughout the constituency can yield very satisfactory results.

If those responsible for arranging constituency events only get down to business spasmodically, they must not be surprised if support for central efforts is not very satisfactory. The possibility is that local events have already been planned for the same dates, or very near to those dates, and members are unable to support both events. If a local function has already been planned, by the time the news is received about a constituency event, it is very understandable that the local folk will give priority to their own function.

In planning ahead for twelve months what should a constituency party include in its calendar of events?

The first dates to be marked off on the constituency party calendar are the dates of the annual meeting and the regular meetings of the executive and general committees. The periods to be allocated to local election campaign work also should be clearly indicated in order that no other important activities are planned during that period, by accident or lack of foresight.

Annual Campaign

The calendar should also include provision for a membership campaign over a short or long period. A constituency party which is worth its salt regards an annual membership drive as a sheer necessity if it is going to maintain and increase its previous year's membership.

The campaign should be planned at constituency level, in consultation with the local organisations, and the fact that it is sched-

uled in the constituency calendar gives it status.

The calendar should also include details of all major propaganda, educational and social events.

The local organisations will naturally make their own plans for similar local events, but the constituency party should assist the local organisations by arranging special public meetings with visiting Members of Parliament, as well as the local Member of Parliament, or prospective Parliamentary candidate. If it is on its toes it should also plan day schools, and perhaps an ambitious week-end school, with an outstanding speaker as lecturer.

Fix Dates

If the dates and venues of these major events are fixed well in advance how much easier it is to plan for their success. They are red letter days to be noted in the diaries of all members.

The constituency social events are also of considerable value and a means of bringing members together in a spirit of good fellowship. These social gatherings are of particular importance in county constituencies, where members have too few opportunities of meeting each other in a social atmosphere.

Such events cannot, of course, be too frequent, otherwise they become a drain on the time and money of members and interfere too much with local events. Nevertheless, it is good that a constituency party should include in its annual programme a bazaar, sale of work, or gift day; a constituency outing, when political cares are thrown aside for the day; a field day, in what should be the summer months; an autumn function, such as a harvest festival, and a planned social and concert to follow the annual meeting.

It is obvious that if such events are to be made successful that the interests of members must be captured well in advance.

Many wards, local parties, Women's and Youth sections have their own long-term programmes printed or duplicated and it is an easy matter to include the dates and details of constituency events in the local programmes.

More and more constituencies are duplicating newsletters which have a wide circulation.

How valuable it is to advertise important events long in advance in such publications. Folks like to know what is going on and the only way to ensure their support is to arouse their interest.

Sad to relate the 'parish pump' attitude is often prevalent in local organisations. In county constituencies in particular the Constituency Labour Party often is regarded as a remote body which is to be tolerated, and helped only when dire necessity arises. Indeed, there have been many occasions when a constituency party has been struggling along on a shoe string and perhaps the agent waiting for his salary, while local parties have been comfortably off and have disregarded the needs of the parent body.

However, the blame for this attitude cannot always be placed at the door of the local organisation. If the constituency party wants its affiliated bodies and party organisations to feel that sense of 'belonging' then the constituency party itself must be the co-ordinating force.

It must not only ask for help which it has every right to expect, but it must give help and be the centralising political force.

An organisation cannot be dynamic, if its attitude is summed up in the old saying 'come day, go day, God send Sunday'.

Is your Constituency Party now making its major plans for 1958 and embodying them into an attractive calendar of events?

If not, why not?

KETTERING PREPARES

KETTERING to the fore again.

The Constituency Labour Party has issued a splendid brochure on the importance of local government. This is addressed to all Labour members serving on local authorities in the constituency, secretaries of local parties and affiliated organisations, and to all those who are anxious about the future of local government.

The object is to stimulate greater interest, prompt members of goodwill and ability to accept nomination, and to set in motion the necessary pre-election arrangements with vigour and vision.

'Whither local government?' This is the title of the first article which having asked the question, goes on to demonstrate that local government is essential part of a live democracy. It calls for the assistance of all

Labour councillors and workers to assist in wooing and winning the support of the electors for Labour's policy which, it claims, can make local government a dynamic part of community life.

There is a very interesting analysis of the problem which confronts the party in terms of manpower alone. There are 25 county electoral areas and seven borough, urban and rural areas in the constituency, which require a total of 443 candidates if every seat is to be contested next year.

In addition there are 48 civil parishes requiring 312 candidates for the parish council elections.

Manpower Problem

What is Kettering's problem in terms of manpower is the problem of every county constituency. What is most gratifying is that Kettering is facing up to what is a very real problem *now*.

It is hoped that the story told in the brochure will tempt many worthy persons to accept nomination rather than decline owing to pressure of other work.

A special appeal is made to the trade union branches and the importance of having men and women with trade union experience on the local councils is stressed.

Guidance is given on the procedure for selection and nomination, and the necessity of nominations being invited and considered in a highly responsible manner is emphasised.

Last, but by no means least, the brochure deals with the important aspect of organisation. It calls for an overhauling of electoral machinery and the appointment of election agents and key workers right now—not a few weeks before the elections.

Its famous last words are: **ACT NOW!** Sound advice, Kettering.

The columns of the *Labour Organiser* are open to anyone with something interesting and informative to say on those specific subjects in which the magazine deals.

Many readers may not realise that the new idea which they have conceived and put into successful practice will most likely be of value to their counterparts in other places. Therefore, if you have developed something new, either on an old problem or a new one, write it up and let the rest of the Labour movement have the benefit of your knowledge.

Don't forget the deadline for the receipt of all contributions is the 15th of the month for publication the following month.

Sixteen Thousand at Labour's Fête

SIXTEEN THOUSAND attended our fête this year—our highest figure yet. No function ever goes off completely without difficulties, but this year's fête came near to doing so.

Good weather helped the preparations and assured us of a dry field. Good weather on the day helped to make the day enjoyable, and the only trouble we experienced was when the power for lighting and the public address equipment broke down temporarily.

General comment reaching us goes to show that the Diavolos aerial act was considered the best act we have yet put on at any fête. They certainly proved to be as thrilling and exciting as their brochure had claimed them to be. The Three Carmellos proved very amusing, and the unrideable donkey act caused a great deal of fun.

The Faversham Mission Band, making their first appearance at our fête, assured themselves of a return visit by a first-class performance, and assisted by Councillor Bob Amor, took part in a 'Conduct the Band' Contest which attracted a large entry.

The kiddies enjoyed Punch and Judy provided by Uncle Duke, and at the conclusion of their races, old and young alike were entertained by a special race of those responsible for running the races. Percy Wells, M.P., who took part, is still trying to get his breath back!

Stocks Fun Fair certainly proved a great attraction for the crowds that patronised them. The film show in the large marquee was not overcrowded due, of course, to a fine day keeping people in the open air, but several hundred at different times visited the non-stop show.

Balloon Race

The balloon race proved popular and already we have received several cards back from Belgium, France and Germany, as well as this country. This competition does not close until 21st September and the final result will be given in the October Newsletter.

Reynolds News competition is still being checked and a later announcement will be made of the winners.

The ladies on the stalls did a brisk business and the gate stewards were kept very busy. The programme sellers sold out completely before tea, and the raffle ticket sellers worked very hard indeed.

The fireworks display that ended the



Labour Fêtes, with attendances of 12,000 and 40,000 people, at Belper and Ipswich respectively, already have been reported in our pages. Faversham, where a Labour Fête is now an annual event, reports an attendance of 16,000 this year.



proceedings was a splendid show.

Last, but by no means least, the programme was most excellently compered by Councillor Bob Amor, of Faversham, who kept the whole programme going with a swing.

A few facts and figures about the fête will interest our members. £272 11s. worth of tickets were sold before the day. £136 2s. was taken on the day, the total of which shows an 'all in' attendance of 16,346—more than was at first estimated. £111 1s. 3d. was taken on raffles on the ground. Ice cream sales topped £75 and 168 dozen bottles of minerals were sold.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade, who always so readily attend our fête, treated 21 minor cases.

It is impossible to state how the fête will work out financially as so many bills for expenses have still to come in. Nevertheless, whatever the financial result, we can feel happy that our fête was such a great success.

W. H. GRAY

Buy these two important publications

- Election Charts and Forms
1/2d. post free
- Practical Illustrations of Committee Rooms
1/8d. post free

Obtainable from the Publications Dept.

**THE LABOUR PARTY - TRANSPORT HOUSE
SMITH SQUARE - - - S.W.1**

LOTTERIES CAN BE DANGEROUS

SHORTAGE of money has been a chronic condition of many local Labour parties for a very long time. Indeed, having made a virtue out of a necessity, they feel embarrassed if there is a balance in their funds at the end of the year, and imagine that unless they are in the red they have not done their job properly.

The Small Lotteries and Betting Act has been a godsend to voluntary organisations battling against the ever-rising cost of everything for which they have to pay. It has provided an easy means of raising substantial sums of money each year. But easy money has its dangers.

Political Party

In the case of a local political party, there is no real incentive to engage seriously in what used to be regarded essential activities building up membership, collecting subscriptions regularly, providing the members with the means of getting to know each other socially—if money flows in from a 'swindle'.

Recruiting members from those who support the Party and who are willing to contribute six shillings a year to its upkeep is no simple task. Even more difficult is the organisation of the collecting system which will ensure that all members pay regularly.

But it is by these means that active workers are found, and an efficient collecting machine is the foundation upon which an efficient election machine can be constructed rapidly when the need arises.

Social activities rarely are very lucrative, especially when account is taken of the time and energy that has to be put into them, but often they help to create that feeling of fellowship in the service of a worthy cause, without which a political party cannot be a vital force.

No Objection

Of course, a local party requires money and much more money than can be obtained from normal sources. Personally, I have no

objection to the running of 'swindles', providing they are kept in a subsidiary position and are not permitted to become the *raison d'être* for the party's existence.

It may be thought that I am exaggerating the dangers, and perhaps I am, but I know of cases where the membership is largely a lottery membership, and where the collection of Party subscriptions is integrated completely with the collection of the lottery subscriptions.

This kind of thing may be quite suitable for a football or a cricket club, but does it meet the needs of a political party? Those who are members of the Labour Party because that is a condition for joining the local lottery are not the kind of members who are likely to become enthusiastic workers for socialism.

Party lotteries have failed for a variety of reasons, and the competition of non-political lotteries is a growing threat. If that happens, not only is the chief source of income cut off, but the membership and the collecting machinery based upon the lottery will be likely to disappear also.

Little Point

Even if this does not happen, there is not much point in having plenty of money in the election account, numerous collectors, usually paid a commission, and a large membership, if at an election there are not enough enthusiastic and trained workers to win the seat.

These dangers can be avoided if the lotteries run by a local party are kept in their proper place, that is as a subsidiary of the general activities. A draw at Christmas time, or a sweep on the Grand National or the Derby, or even a weekly competition with a strict limit on the number of subscribers, will bring in useful additional income, without threatening the foundations of the organisation.

After all, a party can succeed if it has sufficient men and women willing to devote themselves unselfishly to its cause. All the money in the world cannot be substitute for the spiritual forces which made possible the rise of the Labour Party during the past half-century.

STANLEY PAIGE

NEW CANDIDATES AND AGENTS

Candidates

THE following were endorsed as prospective Parliamentary Candidates by the National Executive Committee recently:

Windsor	.. ..	Mr. W. E. Robinson
Cheadle	.. ..	Mr. C. R. Morris
Knutsford	.. ..	Mr. N. Selwyn
Wallasey	.. ..	Mr. G. Woodburn
Penrith and the Border		Mr. B. P. Atha
Whitehaven	.. ..	Mr. J. B. Symonds
Ilford South	.. ..	Mr. G. J. Borrie
Aldershot	.. ..	Mr. W. J. Epps
Winchester	.. ..	Mrs. M. J. Manning
North Fylde	.. ..	Mr. J. Myerscough
Crosby	.. ..	Mr. I. K. Robertson
Southgate	.. ..	Mr. S. J. Chapman
Birmingham, Edgbaston		Mrs. N. F. Hinks
Haltemprice	.. ..	Mr. G. L. Green
Leeds North East		Mr. H. M. Waterman
Glasgow, Pollok	.. ..	Mr. J. M. Smith



WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURE

Gosport and

Fareham	Mr. J. A. Reston
South Nottingham	Mr. J. N. Rhodes
South	
Worcestershire	Mr. P. Rock
West Edinburgh	Mrs. M. Klopfer

Agents

THE following Agency appointments have been approved by the National Executive Committee:

MR. G. S. PICKFORD to **Stockton**. George Pickford, aged 31, has recently completed the full-time Agents' Training Course. For nine years he has been a Local Labour Party Secretary in the S.E. Derbyshire constituency.

MR. E. T. MAWDSLEY to **Maldon**. For nine years Edward Mawdsley was an active member of the Maldon party. He completed the Agents' Training Course at the end of 1957 and took up an appointment as agent at Lowestoft. The vacancy at Maldon gives him an opportunity to serve the Party in a full-time capacity in his native constituency.

MR. J. SMITH to **Romford**. A Royal Dockyard worker, Jim Smith, aged 37, has held various offices in the Gosport and Fareham Party including that of Constituency Labour Party secretary. He has been accepted for the Agents' Training Course, which is commencing this month.

MR. J. ROTHWELL to **Rossendale**. A book-keeper aged 49, Joe Rothwell has been a member of the Party for 30 years. During that period he has held most party offices and was the election agent for Cheadle at the 1955 General Election.

MR. F. SIMM to **Wigan**. For eight years Frank Simm has been an active member of the Wigan party. A fitter by trade, he is 43 years of age.

MR. T. B. THOMAS to **Uxbridge**. For the past eight years Tom Thomas has been the full-time secretary of the Harrow Borough Labour Party. He is 49 and prior to taking over at Harrow was a full-time agent for two and a half years at Bristol South.

MR. B. V. MARJORAM to **South West Norfolk**. Having completed the full-time Agents' Training Course, Basil Marjoram has taken up an appointment at South West Norfolk. He is 32 and has been a member of the Party for six years.

MR. W. BRAMHALL to **Warwick and Leamington**. Aged 36, a former capstan lathe operator, Will Bramhall has recently completed the full-time Agents' Training Course. Prior to his appointment at Warwick and Leamington he was an active member of the Colne Valley Constituency Labour Party.

MR. W. C. THOMAS to **Carmarthen**. Aged 30, a Welshman from Pendine, Clem Thomas has recently completed the full-time Agents' Training Course. Prior to joining the Party five years ago, he was a regular soldier in the Parachute Regiment.

BOTHWELL C.L.P. invites applications for the post of full-time Secretary/Agent. The appointment to be made in consultation with the National Executive Committee. Salary in accordance with the National Agreement. Application forms can be obtained from the **National Agent, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1**, to whom they should be returned not later than 15th October, 1957.

DOVER C.L.P. Interesting job, suitable for a member of the Labour Party, of either sex, on full- or part-time basis, involving outdoor work. Appropriate T.U. rate. Apply Party Office, Dover. Closing date, 19th October, 1957.

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400	-	-	2	4
500	-	-	2	12
1000	-	-	4	10

THE LABOUR PARTY - TRANSPORT HOUSE
SMITH SQUARE - - - S.W.1

Putting the case



The case for the Trade Unions and for the Labour Party grows stronger. But no case is strong enough to dispense with publicity. The Pioneers of the Movement yearned for a strong daily paper to publish Labour's news and views every day.

In competition with all the modern means of mass-communication—mostly hostile to our Movement—the DAILY HERALD proudly undertakes that duty.

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(Fourth Edition)

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This new edition has been extensively revised following the 1950 and 1951 General Elections. It is up-to-date, including recent changes in R.P. Regulations, the Electoral Registers Act, 1953, etc.

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SMITH SQUARE - - - S.W.1

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